The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 76 of Vol. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whol. No. 803.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *TUESDAYS* AND *FRIDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1801. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.

Slaves for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Truft made to us by Col. Wm. Cannon of this county, to fecure to Cunninghams & Guerrant of faid county, and town of New-Canton, the payment of a certain fum of money mentioned therein; we fhall proceed to fell, to the higheft bidder, for cafh, on Saturday, the feventeenth day of January next at the houfe of John Anderfon, in the faid town of New-Canton,

Eight Likely Virginia Born

SLAVES,

To wit, Charles, Frank, John, Major, Lewis, Kit, Lucy and Charity; or fo many of them as will be fufficient to fatisfy the balance due on faid debt, and coft.

Wm. Anderfon, Dan'l Bagby, } *Truftees*

Buckingham county, December 30, 1800 } *(tds)*

Land for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Truft made to us by Reuben Auftin, of Cumberland county, for purpofes mentioned therein, we fhall proceed, on Thurfday, the twenty fecond day of January next, to fell, for cafh, to the higheft bidder, on the premifes,

A certain tract or parcel of

LAND,

Lying on Willis's River, in faid county, whereon the faid Reuben Auftin now refides, and contains two hundred and thirty acres.—This land is well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c and is about eight miles diftant from the towns of New-Canton and Carterfville.

Wm. Anderfon, Dan'l Guerrant, Rich'd Anderfon, } *Truftees.*

Buckingham, Dec. 17, 1800 *tds*

A VERY VALUABLE

COOK WOMAN

FOR SALE.

She may be purchafed either by private contract before the 15th inftant, or then fhe may be bought at auction.—For particulars and terms, enquire of the PRINTER.

Richmond, January 5th, 1801.

Wanted on Loan, for two years,

1500 Dollars.

The payment of which may be fecured by deed of truft or mortgage on valuable landed property in the city. Any perfon difpofed to lend will apply for information to the PRINTER.

January 1, 1801.

Afher Marx,

Has juft come to hand, an aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Conſiſting Of

Bordin Baftas,
Tandahs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Coffas, &c. &c.

Alſo,

Platillas, Bed Tickings,
Dowlas, Violins,
Checks & ſtripes, Playing Cards,

And a general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be fold at reduced prices for Caſh Country Produce, or the uſual Credit for approved paper.

Manchefter, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Aſſortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſtatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Univerſal Spelling Book

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. CHURCH's Diſpenſary New-York, and for ſale at this Printing-Office, a freſh ſupply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,

A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas and Conſumptions.

Chemical Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard,

For the cure of the Rheumatiſm, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palſy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Eſſence,

For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,

For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter,

For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment

Cures the moſt inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,

For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyſpepſy, Jaundice, Coſtiveneſs, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigeſtion, Loſs of Appetite, and all diſorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,

For all diſorders of the Eyes.

Antiſcorbutic Tincture,

For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Eſſence of Scurvy-Graſs,

For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,

For deſtroying Worms in children and grown perſons.

Antiſpaſmodic Elixir,

For the cure of all kinds of Fits,

Cordial Reſtorative Balſam,

For Nervous Diſorders, Debility, Inward Weakneſs, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,

For the face and ſkin, freckles, ſun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dec. 10, 1800.

ALSO,

DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE

Venereal Diſorder;

Containing plain and eaſy Directions for the ſpeedy and effectual cure of that Diſeaſe in both Sexes; whereby any perſon may cure themſelves at a ſmall expenſe. Price half a dollar.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and part to the lines of Mr. William Gait, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 280 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments. P. BOLLING,

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (tf)

I WANT to hire for the enſuing year, a few COOPERS.

Joſeph Gallego.

November 7, 1800.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, December 31.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on a bill for continuing in force "an act laying duties on licenſes for ſelling wine, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors by retail, on property ſold by auction, and on carriages"

Mr Morris in the chair.

Mr Varnum moved to limit the duration of the bill to two years from the 1ſt of March 1801

The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Varnum, Randolph and Nicholas, and oppoſed by mr. Griſwold.

On the queſtion being taken, there appeared 39 ayes, and 39 noes. The chairman declaring himſelf in the negative, it was loſt.

Mr Bird diſliked that part of the bill which gave to the judiciaries of the ſeveral ſtates the right of taking cogniſance of ſuits for duties payable under it. He declared himſelf averſe to this inveſtment of judicial power, on the ground of expedience; but ſaid that he ſhould not on this occaſion oppoſe the bill for that reaſon. But he deemed the judicial powers delegated by the bill, to be unconſtitutional. The bill muſt be amended, before it could obtain his vote. He therefore moved ſo to amend the 1ſt ſection, as to confine all judicial power exerciſed under the bill to the federal courts.

The conſtitution expreſsly declares that "the judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, &c" If the judicial power extended to *all caſes*, ſurely it muſt extend to the preſent caſe. The conſtitution further declared "that the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh,"—It was ſelf-evident, that the ſtate courts could not be embraced by the expreſſion *one ſupreme court*. And as to the expreſſion, *inferior courts*, he would aſk whether the ſtate tribunals could come within its meaning. It was evident to him that they could not, as they were not appointed by congreſs; as no cauſe of error lies from the ſtate to the federal courts, or writ of *mand. mus.* It followed that they were not included in the true meaning of the term *inferior* courts; they were neither ordained or appointed by congreſs.

Further, the conſtitution preſcribed, that the judges ſhould receive *fixed ſalaries* payable by the United States, and hold their offices during *good behaviour*. This direction of the conſtitution precluded all other but federal courts.

Beſides theſe conſtitutional injunctions which on his mind were irreſiſtible, on a view of the expediency of the delegated powers, it would appear that extenſive and great inconvenience attended the exerciſe of it. Under the juriſprudence of the ſeveral ſtates, ſuch a variety of laws and mode of procedure exiſted as produced the greateſt embarraſſments. Beſides, it was not unfair to ſuppoſe in the ſucceſſion of events the occaſional exiſtence in particular ſtates, of a ſpirit of hoſtility to ſome meaſure of the federal government.

On the whole, mr. Bird ſaid, that he conſidered congreſs as equally incompetent to tranſfuſe into the ſtate courts, the right of judging on caſes that occurred under the conſtitution and laws of the federal government, as they were to tranſfuſe executive or legiſlative power, derived from that conſtitution, into the hands of the executive and legiſlative organs of the ſtate government.

Mr Dennis was ſo impreſſed with the importance of a full and fair diſcuſſion of the point ſubmitted to the houſe by the gentleman from New-York, that he recommended a ſuſpenſion of any conſideration of it, until the judiciary bill came before them. Then the queſtion might be met directly. He therefore moved that the committee riſe, report progreſs, and ſit again, which was accordingly done, and leave to ſit again granted.

On motion of mr. H Lee the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill in relation to

The Territory of Columbia.

Mr Morris in the chair,

Mr. Randolph moved to ſtrike out the firſt ſection, which is in theſe words:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled—That the laws of the ſtate of Virginia as they exiſted on the firſt Monday of December in the year 1800, ſhall be and continue in force in that part of the Diſtrict of Columbia which was ceded by the ſaid ſtate to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent ſeat of government; and that the laws of the ſtate of Maryland, as they exiſted on the ſaid firſt Monday in December ſhall be and continue in force in that part of the ſaid diſtrict which was ceded by that ſtate to the United States, and by them accepted as aforeſaid"

Mr H Lee ſaid, that he was far from conſidering this bill as an act of ſupererogation. The conſtitution had prohibited the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland from legiſlating for the territory; and it now became a queſtion, whether the exiſting laws of thoſe ſtates were in force; which queſtion might come before the judiciary. To obviate all doubts, this bill in the ſhape of a declaratory one was reported.

Mr Nicholas. This bill is not in my opinion merely an act of ſupererogation, but an act of immenſe miſchief. I do not agree with my colleague in the conſtruction he gives the conſtitution. He is of opinion, that the powers given to congreſs on this ſubject *muſt be exerciſed* by them. I think differently. Theſe powers are like many others conferred, which *may* or *may not* be exerciſed. It had never been contended, that we are obliged to carry into execution all the powers with which we are inveſted. It is true, that we have nearly exhauſted the letter of our charter, in the extent to which we have gone. But this fact furniſhed no reaſon for going ſtill further.

A conſtruction contrary to that contended for had been given by Congreſs in the exerciſe of their power. The act of acceptance paſſed by Congreſs confirming the ceſſions made by Virginia and Maryland expreſsly declares "that the operation of the laws of the ſtate within ſuch diſtrict ſhall not be affected by this acceptance, until the term fixed for the removal of the government thereto, *and until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe by law provide.*"

Great force was attached to that part of the conſtitution that gave Congreſs *excluſive legiſlation* over the territory. But the ſame clauſe of the Conſtitution gave the ſame power over forts, magazines, arſenals, &c. Yet this power had never yet been aſſumed by Congreſs. The poſſeſſion of the right had heretofore been conſidered as ſufficient; the exerciſe of it was reſerved until peculiar circumſtances ſhould occur, which rendered it neceſſary.

I believe the committee are not prepared to ſanction this bill. To ſanction it would be to place the inhabitants of the territory in a ſituation for which they would not be thankful. It would impoſe upon them all the laws of Virginia and Maryland, as they exiſted on the 1ſt Monday of December, without thoſe improvements which experience may ſuggeſt.

If this bill paſſed, it would leave a conſiderable portion of the inhabitants of the territory without any judicial authorities to which they could appeal. There were parts of Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince-George Counties, which would have no courts to which they could apply.

Another conſequence that would reſult from the conſtruction attempted to be given to the conſtitution, was the deprivation of the inhabitants of all participation either in federal or ſtate legiſlation. As by the conſtruction, they would ceaſe to be the ſubjects of ſtate taxation, it could not be expected that the ſtates would permit them, without being taxed, to be repreſented.

Could any man deſire to place the citizens of the diſtrict in ſuch a ſtate? To deprive them of the common right of participating in the paſſage of laws which all the citizens enjoyed?

If the conſtruction be ſound, that we are bound to legiſlate, then all the judicial proceedings which had taken place ſince the 1ſt Monday in December, whatever affected either property or perſons, were mere nullities. I do not, however, believe the conſtruction to be ſound. I believe it oppoſed both to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and to the conſtruction hitherto given by Congreſs. But were the conſtruction juſt, to adopt the propoſed bill would be to act in a way inadequate to the importance of the ſubject, which involving in it a ſyſtem of government for a large portion of citizens, ought not to be acted upon with precipitation, but ought to be conducted by the collected wiſdom of Congreſs derived from mature and deliberate reflection.

Mr. H. Lee. My colleague is wrong in ſuppoſing this bill a part of a permanent ſyſtem. It is only intended to cure an evil which ſome perſons have ſuppoſed to exiſt, from the doubtful juriſdiction of the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland.

Mr. Otis. Though I reſpect the talents of the committee who brought in the bill, yet I cannot diſcover that it contains a ſingle new view or proviſion. Though I am myſelf at a loſs to account for the neceſſity of the bill, the committee were certainly right, if they entertained doubts, to attract the attention of the houſe to them.

By the laſt act of Congreſs accepting the ceſſion the United States have legiſlated in the very way the gentleman from Virginia now propoſes. As it appeared at that time impoſſible to form a code of laws, thoſe of Maryland and Virginia were confirmed till Congreſs ſhould legiſlate

If it were true that Congreſs were bound to legiſlate themſelves, an equal obligation exiſted at that time with that which exiſts at preſent. Their not having done ſo was a ſtrong argument againſt the conſtruction now contended for.

To paſs ſuch a law as that now offered, inſtead of removing, would be the very mean of exiſting doubt. The time may arrive when Congreſs muſt go into the ſubject in detail, and make thoſe proviſions that were neceſſary for a great city. But at preſent ſuch a ſtep was not called for; the territory had gone on very well for ten years without the interpoſition of Congreſs, and I have no doubt it will continue for ſome time to come to do well without it.

Mr. Bird. This queſtion, in my opinion, is ſuſceptible of a very clear and preciſe ſolution. Did the acts of ceſſion by the ſtates, and of acceptance by Congreſs, take away the juriſdiction of thoſe ſtates, and veſt it in Congreſs? The acts of Maryland and Virginia, make a complete ceſſion of ſoil and juriſdiction to Congreſs. This ceſſion has been accepted by Congreſs. What is the conſequence of one ſovereign tranſferring all juriſdiction to another ſovereign? Does not the power that cedes give up all right whatever to that which accepts? The words of the conſtitution are that Congreſs ſhall exerciſe *excluſive* legiſlation. If Congreſs exerciſe *excluſive* legiſlation, does it not follow that no other body can exerciſe any legiſlation whatever.

The gentleman from Virginia (mr. Nicholas) does not deny the power altogether, but limits it as a power, that *may* or *may not* be exerciſed by Congreſs; and in illuſtration of his opinion, inſtances the power to naturalize and to paſs bankrupt laws. But the caſes are not analogous. Theſe laſt are powers that Congreſs may or may not exerciſe. The conſtitution does not apply to them the term *excluſive*; nor are they ſhut out by the actual words of that inſtrument, or by neceſſary inference.

Over ſome objects Congreſs have partial authority; but in this caſe their authority is abſolute and excluſive of all others; from which irreſiſtibly follows the abſolute ceſſation of all power in the ceding body.

It was undoubtedly the intention of the framers of the conſtitution that after this territory became the actual ſeat of government, no authority, but that of Congreſs, ſhould be in force.

The act of ceſſion by the ſtates, after ſtating the terms of ceſſion, contains a proviſo, that the power of legiſlation thereby veſted in Congreſs ſhall not impair the force of the laws of Maryland and Virginia till congreſs ſhall otherwiſe by law provide. A proviſo is to prevent ſomething from being done, that without it would be done. Congreſs declared the ſame thing, when they accepted the ceſſion with the ſame proviſo. This proviſo tends to ſupercede the ceſſion. Having this effect it muſt fall as conflicting with the act to which it is a proviſo. It muſt be conſidered as abſolutely void. A proviſo is intended to prevent the operation of a particular thing, not to give an operation to it. It may prevent the enaction of a particular law, but it cannot re-enact that law.

A difference of opinion ſeemed to exiſt as to the period when the powers of the ſtates were ſuperceded. It was the opinion of ſome gentlemen that they ceaſed on the completion of the act of ceſſion. The committee conſider them as ceaſing on the 1ſt Monday in December of the preſent year. It became the houſe ſolemnly to ſettle this point, before they entered into the conſideration of a complicated ſyſtem of government.

If the legiſlative powers of the ſtates had ceaſed, it follows as a neceſſary conſequence, that the judicial powers had alſo ceaſed.

For theſe reaſons I think it will be beſt to declare that things ſhall remain in ſtatu quo. If the ordinary juriſdiction eſtabliſhed be not competent, it may eaſily be made ſo.

Mr. Randolph was not prepared to enter into a diſcuſſion of the important point before the committee. He would only ſtate the dilemma in which the inhabitants of Columbia would be placed by the conſtruction given to the conſtitution by his colleague, who was of opinion, that all legiſlative and judicial powers derived from Virginia and Maryland, ceaſed on the 1ſt Monday of December. If this conſtruction were true, was it not equally true that the bill now propoſed would be of the ſame validity, and of no more validity than the act of acceptance paſſed by congreſs.

From his unpreparedneſs, what he offered was ſubmitted more in the form of hint.

tions of correct arguments. But it seemed to him that if the construction contended for should prevail, it would disfranchise the corporations of George-town and Alexandria, and all other corporations within the district. Would it not place the territory in the situation of a conquered country? According to this construction, the territory was in a state of anarchy, and murder, if committed, would be no crime.

Further, if the constitutional provision is obligatory upon us to assume exclusive legislation, are we not bound to establish uniform laws throughout the entire district, and of course are we not prohibited from establishing one system in one place, and a different system in another?

One other objection merited the gentleman's notice. The laws of Virginia precluded every officer under its government from holding any federal office

From the impression made on his mind by these considerations Mr. Randolph said, he would be wanting to himself and to his country if he agreed to the bill. He hoped, therefore, that the committee would rise and not precipitate a decision.

Mr Harper was in favor of the motion that the committee should rise, for the purpose of recommitting the bill to a select committee. He would state his reasons. The object of the first section was to assume the jurisdiction. That was his object. He wished the establishment of a judiciary, competent to the carrying into effect the laws now existing. He wished this object to be accomplished in a fair, open, direct way. At some future period, congress might find it necessary to enter on a system of legislation in detail, and to have established numerous police regulations. At this time the present exigency would be provided for by confirming the laws of Virginia and Maryland, and by giving effect to them by the institution of a competent judicial authority.

Mr. Nicholas said, that he should vote for the committee rising from a different motive from that which actuated the gentleman from South Carolina. He hoped the business would be suffered for the present to sleep.

The construction given to the constitution by the gentleman from New-York, did not render it merely expedient in congress to assume jurisdiction, but rendered it an absolute duty. In reply to his remarks the gentleman had alledged, that the authority given by the constitution in relation to this territory, differed from the other powers vested in congress inasmuch as the former investment of power had connected with it the word *exclusive*; whereas the latter had not. The meaning which Mr. Nicholas affixed to this word, was altogether different from the one now contended for. The constitution does not say, congress shall possess *exclusive power of legislation*: but that they shall have power of *exercising exclusive legislation*.

The actions and acceptance contained a construction directly opposed to that now made. They declare that the laws of Maryland and Virginia shall continue till congress shall alter them. Their cessation is made to depend on an uncertain event, viz. whether congress shall legislate or not. Not a tittle in the constitution or in our practise under the constitution, infringed our liberty to act or not to act.

What would be the effect of this law on the inhabitants of the Territory? It would impose on them the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they existed on a particular day, without any capability of improvements from the improved code of those states.

Mr. Nicholas had heard of no inconveniences which had arisen from the non assumption of power by Congress. The people in the territory of Columbia had been a happy people for more than a hundred years under their state governments; and he had no doubt would remain so without the interposition of Congress, who, at present, were unqualified to act.

After some remarks by Messrs. Harper and H. Lee, the question was taken on the committee rising, and carried without a division.

The committee rose, the chairman requested leave to sit again, which was not granted.

Mr, Harper then moved to recommit the bill to the same committee that introduced it.

Mr. Harper. The objection made by the gentleman from Virginia to an assumption of power by Congress goes to say that the constitutional provision, the acts of cession of Maryland and Virginia, and the act of acceptance by Congress, shall be all dead letter; and that the territory shall continue, as heretofore, under its old jurisdiction. This was to all intents and purposes the amount of the gentleman's remarks. He asked, what necessity for the exercise of power by Congress? Had not the citizens lived happily for a hundred years under the state governments? This mr. H. did not dispute. It was probably true that they had lived as happily as other portions of citizens under the state governments. But the provision of the Constitution on this subject had not been made with this view. It was made to bestow dignity and independence on the government of the union. It was to protect it from such outrages, as had occurred when it was differently situated, when it was without competent legislative, executive, and judicial power to insure to itself respect. While the government was under the guardiship of state laws, those laws might be inadequate to its protection, or there might exist a spirit hostile to the general government, or at any rate indisposed to give it proper protection. This was one reason, among others, for the provisions of the constitution, confirmed and carried into effect by the acts of Maryland and Virginia, and by the act of Congress.

The object of the gentleman was to defeat all these acts, and all these arrangements, in subversion of that provision which the constitution had made, and of that necessity which it had foreseen.

The gentleman from Virginia requires more time. He thinks we are not prepared to legislate. But if his (Mr. H's) ideas were adopted, there would be no occasion for this. The territory has laws; and Mr. H. believed these laws would answer very well for fifty years, without giving Congress much trouble to modify them.

The establishment of a judiciary would be very easy, and would require little time. As to a police, it may be necessary hereafter. At present it was not necessary. With regard to a corporation, he was against it at present, and did not think it would be necessary.

Mr. Nicholas did not consider the power imparted by the constitution as imperative. He therefore could not fairly be charged with a desire to deviate from the designs of its framers. The power was like a coat of armour, intended to protect the government in periods of danger, and not to be worn at all times for parade and shew.

Remarks had been made to shew that the dignity and independence of the government required the assumption. All such arguments when set against the happiness of the people were inconclusive. Mr. N. had always been taught to consider the true dignity of the government as indissolubly connected with the happiness of the people; and was unable to unlearn all that he had heretofore acquired to this effect.

Mr. Craik agreed with the member from South Carolina as far as his remarks went; but he did not think that they extended far enough. He was himself friendly to the institution of a local government for local purposes, leaving all federal powers to Congress. If the bill should be recommitted, he would be prepared to offer a plan conformable to these ideas. He felt no alarm at the doubts suggested of the validity of the laws of Maryland and Virginia. He believed that they were still in force; and did not think there was any absolute necessity for Congress to act at present. Still he thought that delay would only multiply the inconveniences already experienced in the formation of a plan of government. A plan might be so framed as, to protect the general government, as well as in some degree, the inhabitants of the territory from any tyranny some gentlemen supported might be exercised by Congress.

He concluded by expressing a hope that a completely organized system might be formed and adopted.

Mr. Dennis coincided with his colleague in desiring an assumption of jurisdiction by Congress. But before he committed himself by an opinion, he wished to see an entire plan submitted. As to the bill before the committee it was little more than an abstract propositon.

Mr. D. believed that the assumption by Congress would be agreeable to the inhabitants, if a good system were adopted.

Mr C. Goodrich advocated the recommitment of the bill, that a more complete system might be devised, and submitted to the house in a more direct way.

The question of recommitment was carried, and two members were added to the original committee.

The committee of Revisal and Unfinished business reported it as their opinion that it would be proper to continue the Sedition Law, which expires with the close of this session, for two years longer.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, January 1.

On motion of Mr. Kittera, the house unanimously resolved that, each member should wear a crape on his left arm for one month, in testimony of their respect for the memory of THOMAS HARTLEY, a member.

The engrossed bill "*concerning George Washington,*" was read a third time, and on the question "shall the bill pass?"

Mr Dawson moved to recommit it—*Lost*, 36 Ayes—44 Noes.

Mr Randolph moved to refer the bill to a select committee—*Lost*, Ayes 32.

Mr Speight and Mr Davis then assigned their reasons for voting against the bill.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and carried, Yeas 45—Noes 37.

On motion of Mr Harper the title was altered, so as to read "An act to erect a Mausoleum for George Washington."

Friday, January 2.

Mr Harper presentted two papers; one of which was a defence by Governor Sargent of himself against charges preferred against him by a member of the House of Representatives; being a letter to the Secretary of State, put by him into the hands of Mr. Harper; and the other, the presentment of a grand jury in the N. W. Territory on charges made against Governor Sargent, &c.

The papers were read and referred to the committee of inquiry into the official conduct of W. Sargent; as was a message of the President, enclosing a copy of laws passed in that Territory between June 30, and December 31, 1799.

Mr Harper moved the following resolutions, which were read, and referred to the select Territory of Columbia.

Resolved, That it is expedient for Congress to assume, forthwith, the jurisdiction of Columbia.

Resolved, That the laws of Virginia and Maryland now in force in the parts of the said district contained within the limits of those states respectively, ought to be continued in force therein, until Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

Resolved, That for the administration of justice within the said district, there ought to be established two Inferior, and one Superior court; the Inferior courts to sit at Alexandria and the City of Washington for such parts of the said district as lie on the different sides of the river Potowmac respectively; to have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction with competent powers; and to be composed of three judges each; and the Supreme court to be held at the City of Washington, to have full powers as a court of Equity, original jurisdiction in all cases civil and criminal not within the jurisdiction of the Inferior courts, and appellate jurisdiction from the said courts in all civil cases above the value of dollars; and to be composed of a Chief Justice, who shall also be Superintendant of police for the said district with competent powers and two associates.

Resolved, That the salaries of the said judges ought to be established by law, and to be paid by the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the appointment of a marshal for the said district, and of clerks and other officers for the said courts, for the preservation of records, and for the due confinement and security of persons committed or imprisoned.

Resolved, That for the better ordering of affairs in the said district, it ought to be divided into three townships, so that one township shall include Alexandria, one Georgetown, and one the city of Washington; and that a corporation ought to be established within each of the said townships, to be composed of a suitable number of persons annually elected by the freeholders within the same; and to be vested with power to make provision within their respective townships, by bye-laws respecting streets, high-ways, markets, and other matters of a similar nature to be particularly described; the said bye laws to be subject to the revision of the Superior court of the District, and to be annulled thereby, upon complaint by any person or persons aggrieved, notice to the proper officers of corporation, and cause shewn.

On motion of Mr Griswold the house went into a committee of the whole on the *Judiciary Bill*; the house dividing—Ayes 44—Noes 33.

Mr Rutledge in the chair.

The bill was read through, when the committee reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again.

The report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business to continue for 2 years the Sedition law, was taken up

A motion was made to refer it to a committee of the whole, and carried by Yeas and Nays, Yeas 47, Nays 33.

Made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Monday, January 5.

A bill making appropations for the year 1801 was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Messrs. Davis, Nott, and Claiborne were excused from serving on the committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent.

Mr. Davis moved that the committee of Ways and Means be directed to enquire into the expediency of appointing agents in Kentucky and the N. W. Territory to pay pensions becoming due.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair, on the

JUDICIARY BILL.

The chairman proceeded in reading the paragraphs until he came to the 5th section, which,

Mr. Eggleston moved so to amend, as to preserve the plan at present existing, which establishes one Court for Virginia, instead of dividing the state into two districts, and having two courts, one to sit at Richmond and the other at Fredericksburg, as proposed by the bill.

On this motion a lengthy debate ensued.

Messrs. Eggleston, Nicholas, Randolph, Jackson and Macon supported. and Messrs. Griswold, Harper, Bayard, H. Lee, and Otis, opposed it.

Those who supported the motion contended that the proposed alteration was unwarranted by any change which had taken place in Virginia; that heretofore much business had been done in the federal court from an accumulation of unsatisfied demands incurred previously to the formation of the federal constitution; that these demands, for the most part, were now settled; that the existing demands are few, and which one court was fully equal to attending to; that the fact was that justice had been administered under the present system with the greatest dispatch; and that at the last term the docket was so completely cleared, in a sitting of ten days, that the court, not satisfied with deciding on suits which had gone through the usual forms, had actually decided on several returnable to the ensuing term; that the additional court was not desired by the citizens of Virginia, whose convenience, so far from being furthered, would be injured by it; for that the plan of having one court held at Richmond, and another at Fredericksburg, which were not more than seventy miles apart, would place a large portion of the citizens at a greater distance from the seats of the courts, than they were at present from Richmond; which was, besides, the capital of the state, and the place to which the citizens very generally repaired for the transaction of their ordinary affairs; —that it behoved those gentlemen who recommended this extension of the judiciary system, to shew the peculiar necessity, and advantages of it.

Those who opposed the motion observed, that it became the government of the United States to organize the judiciary in such a way as to insure an obedience to its laws; and to insure the faithful collection of revenue; that this last object could only be attained by the institution of federal courts, not so remote from each other, as to prevent the convenient attendance of prosecutors, parties, witnesses, and jurors at the seats of the courts: that the recovery of duties derived from this source could only be made before the federal courts, and if the places at which instactions of the revenue laws took place were very remote, however ardent the patriotism of the citizens, they could not be expected to encounter the great expense and loss of time that would be required in attending a court three or four hundred miles distant; that the most solid objection to an extension of the courts was their expense; that in fact the extension would probably be an economical arrangement, as the facility of recovering dues to the public would be increased, and with it the productiveness of the revenue; and a considerable sum would be saved in the expenses, defrayed by the public, of a grand jury, which from its very nature must be drawn from all the parts of each state, by the contracted size of the district from which they were taken; and that the same remark would apply, in a smaller degree, to common jurors, witnesses, prosecutors &c. that so far from the statement made by gentlemen being correct, it was understood that several suits in which the public was interested, had been protracted for several terms; that the little business, alledged to have been brought before the federal court of Virginia, was the most conclusive evidence of the inconveniences attending the present plan, whereby, owing to the remote situation of the greater part of the citizens, they were induced to prefer an appeal to the state, in preference to the federal courts.

It was further declared to be very doubtful on constitutional ground, whether Congress could delegate judicial powers to the state courts; and if they could, it was a delicate question how far state judges were amenable to the United States, for a faithful discharge of their duty, inasmuch, as if they violated the laws of the United States, they were not constitutional subjects of impeachment by congress; that, at any rate, the effect might be the inexecution of the laws; from which an imbecility in the government would arise, the more fatal as it affected the vital principle of the administration of justice; that it was not doubted but that Virginia would be well satisfied with one court in preference to two, or with no court whatever in preference to one; that it would be wise in congress to conform as nearly as they could, in consistence with economy, to the ideas adopted by the several states, as well as the established principles of common law, which brought justice home to the door of every man: that it would be therefore advisable if the expense were not too great, to divide Virginia, not merely into two, but into four or eight districts, with a court in each; that it was a lame argument, that because we could not do all that was required, we should do nothing; that as to the idea thrown out, that the convenience of the citizens of Virginia did not require an additional court it was entitled to no weight; as the additional court would not be instituted merely for the convenience of Virginia, but for rendering justice to foreigners and the citizens of the other states; and to insure the dignity and independence of the government.

It was further observed that if the division of Virginia, contemplated by the bill, was inconvenient, it might be altered; though it was believed that the objection arose from a want of geographical knowledge in the gentlemen who made it.

In reply to these remarks, it was said by a member, who represented the western district of Virginia, that there had been but one suit carried before the federal court from his part of the state for ten years, and that at present there was not a single one depending.

Other gentlemen observed that it behoved those who avowed that this additional court was not intended to answer the convenience of the citizens of Virginia to say whose convenience it was intended to answer; that, notwithstanding the contrary declarations of some gentlemen, who on this occasion, had betrayed the same ignorance of the physical state of the country, that on previous occasions they had manifested of its moral and political state, the new arrangement would increase, instead of diminish, the existing inconveniences, inasmuch as the citizens of the counties of Essex, Caroline, Louisa, and Orange would be removed to a greater distance from Fredericksburg, the contemplated seat of their court, than they now were from Richmond.

It was further contended that the state courts were fully competent to discharge all the duties assigned them; and that in Virginia the federal laws had been either invariably obeyed or enforced; that no spirit of hostility to the federal government had appeared, and that it would be time enough to guard against it when it should appear; that from the remarks of some gentlemen, it really appeared, as if they wanted an additional judge, and knew not where to locate him.

The question was then taken on Mr. Eggleston's motion to strike out, and lost—Ayes 39—Noes, 44.

A motion was then made that the committee rise—Lost—Ayes 36—Noes 39.

Mr. H. Lee moved so to amend the section, as to produce a division of Virginia laterally instead of longitudinally, & to make Staunton instead of Fredericksburg, the Seat of Justice.

Carried, Ayes 45.

Just Published,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Prospect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleasants, *jun Richmond.*

LONDON, November 1.

Expedition against Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Fort De Leon, dated October 7.

"The day before yesterday appeared before Cadiz an enemy's fleet from the Mediterranean, and consisting of—

22	Sail of the line.	
27	Frigates.	
4	Corvettes.	
1	Brigantine.	
2	Transports.	
2	Gun boats.	
1	Enflute.	
59	Ships of war.	
72	Store ships,	with troops.
10	Brigantines,	

Total 143

"General Don Thomas De Morla, the new Governor of the place, where he arrived in the most dreadful time of the epidemic distemper, thought it proper to send to the English admiral a note, to state to him the situation of the inhabitants, and how odious the English name would become to all nations, if they committed an act of hostility against the city. General Abercrombie and Admiral Keith replied to the Governor, without considering him as Governor of Cadiz, but solely as Captain General of the army and province of Andalusia, and Captain General of the department of the Marine, proposing to him to deliver to them the ships fitted and fitting out, whose officers and crews should be set at liberty; on this condition the fleet would retire. The Governor of Cadiz replied to the said Generals, and let them know the error into which his letter had made them fall.

"Yesterday the whole Expedition anchored before the place; but to-day the wind having changed to the South East, the ships set their fore sails, making tacks till the afternoon; toward the evening they were six leagues off.

"The masters of the barques and fishermen stopped yesterday by the squadron, and who arrived this evening from the Isle declare it to be the intention of the enemy to land this morning between Candon and Regla; they have been prevented by the south wind. We know not exactly the number of their troops—they are stated at 20,000, which the number of transports being eighty four, of ships of the line and frigates renders probable.

"In truth, this event could not have happened in circumstances more critical; for, on account of the epidemic disorder, our forces are scarcely able to defend the harbour. Yet we must believe that the enemy think them imposing, since they dare not attack us. On the land side every measure proper to defeat their plans has been taken It is not natural to expect they will abandon them if the south wind ceases. It appears as if it would not last."

From Porcupine's Gazette.

November 13.

Monday last dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Keith. We are concerned to state, that their contents are of a most distressing nature.

On the 16th of last month a most dreadful hurricane spread ruin and havoc through our fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar, consisting of men of war and transports with troops on board, the same we believe, that had been some time before against the afflicted city of Cadiz. Their number we do not exactly know, but probably upwards of one hundred. Not a single ship we are informed, could hold her moorings, they were all driven out to sea, with the loss of their cables and anchors—many of them entirely dismasted, and all of them much damaged.

They made for the bay of Tetuan, on the African shore, and we hope succeeded in some measure in obtaining shelter there from the fury of the tempest, which threatened nothing less than the entire destruction of the whole fleet. The mischief done was so great and universal through the fleet, that all the spare anchors, cables, cordage, and other stores of the men of war and other vessels, were found altogether inadequate to the necessary repairs wanted

The greater part are therefore entirely useless and unfit for any kind of service, nor can they receive any relief in this respect till such stores reach them from England. Should another tempest in the mean time overtake the fleet, without cables or anchors, without any means of resisting its fury, we tremble for the consequences—If the dreadful storm with which our own coasters were visited on Sunday last, should have carried its ravages into the Mediterranean, what lamentable accounts may we expect to receive from that quarter. We have not learnt the extent of the damage sustained by the above fleet, or whether any of the vessels were entirely lost—but no doubt government will soon satisfy the public anxiety on this point, by publishing the details they have received.

Admiral Lord Nelson, appeared at the Levee yesterday, in his full naval uniform, decorated with the diamond Aigrette presented to him by the court of Naples,—with the medallions of the different orders, &c. with which he has been invested, and the elegant sword presented to him by the city of London.

Ceracchi, the Italian, and his accomplices, to the number of nineteen, have been delivered up to the criminal tribunal of Le Seine, to take their trial for conspiring against the Usurper.

November 14.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Thurſday laſt, a motion was made by his Majeſty's Solicitor General for the High Sheriff of the county of Donegal to return forthwith the bills and indictment preferred and found by the Grand Jury againſt James Napper Tandy, in order that he may be tried this term, for accepting the commiſſion of a General of Brigade in the ſervice of the French Republic, and acting under ſaid commiſſion—Motion granted.

PAPERS

Relative to the commencement of

NEGOCIATIONS OF PEACE between FRANCE & GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from our laſt)

No. 17.

London, September 4, 1800.

My Lord,

Since I had the honor of communicating to your lordſhip the converſation that had paſſed between me and M. Otto on the ſubject of the propoſal for a naval armiſtice, and the readineſs he had expreſſed of furniſhing me with a copy of the project, I have received from him the incloſed note and the project therein referred to.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, EVAN NEPEAN.

Lord Grenville.

No. 18.

Tranſlation.

Project. 1. There ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the fleets and armies of the French republic and thoſe of Great Britain.

2. The ſhips of war and merchant veſſels of each nation ſhall enjoy a free navigation, without being ſubject to any ſearch, and ſhall obſerve the uſage eſtabliſhed previous to the war.

3. All veſſels of either nation, captured after the—of Fructidor, ſhall be reſtored

4. The places of Malta, Alexandria, and Belleiſle ſhall be aſſimilated to the places of Ulm, of Philipſburgh, and of Ingolſtadt; that is to ſay, all neutral or French veſſels ſhall have permiſſion freely to enter them in order to furniſh them with proviſions

5. The ſquadrons which blockade Breſt, Cadiz, Toulon and Flushing ſhall return into their own harbours, or at leaſt ſhall keep out of ſight of the coaſt.

6. Three Engliſh officers ſhall be diſpatched, one directly to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, another to the commander of the ſquadron before Malta, the third to the commander of the blockade of Alexandria, to notify to them the preſent armiſtice, and to convey to them orders to conform themſelves thereunto. The ſaid officers ſhall paſs through France, in order the more expeditiouſly to arrive at their deſtination.

7. His Catholic majeſty and the Batavian republic are included in the preſent armiſtice.

No. 19.

Note.

The only motive which could lead this court to entertain the diſcuſſion of a propoſal ſo unuſual in itſelf, and ſo diſadvantage us to the intereſts of Great-Britain, as that of maritime trace to precede negociation, is the deſire of contributing to facilitate the concluſion of a general peace; and the termination of the armiſtice on the continent, by the act of the French government, would put an end to all inducements to ſuch a meaſure on the part of this country.

The neceſſity of receiving the king's commands on the project communicated by M. Otto, muſt prevent the underſigned from tranſmitting any reply to that paper before Sunday next. It is therefore, for M. Otto to determine whether he will not think it proper immediately to write to his government to remark, that if France has propoſed an armiſtice with Great-Britain, for the purpoſe of its leading to a general negociation for peace, that object can only be attained by at leaſt ſuch a prolongation of the continental armiſtice, as will allow the time required for receiving the anſwer to the propoſal made here.

Signed, GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 5, 1800.

No. 20.

Thurſday evening, Sept. 4, 1800.

Citizen Otto preſents his compliments to Mr. Nepean, according to his deſire, incloſes a ſketch of the treaty propoſed by his government.

No. 21 contains a letter from Mr. Otto, Sept. 5, ſtating that the neceſſary paſſports ſhall be granted to Mr. Grenville and Mr. Garlike.

No. 22.

Tranſlation.

The underſigned received yeſterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon the note which his excellency lord Grenville did him the honor to addreſs him. It appeared to him to be of ſuch high importance, that at the ſame hour he tranſmitted it by an extraordinary maſſage to his government. He hopes that it may arrive in time to produce the effect which his excellency has had in view; and if it ſerve to prolong for a few days the continental armiſtices, he will congratulate himſelf very much on having had it in his power to contribute thereunto

He begs his excellency to accept the homage of his reſpectful conſideration.

Signed, OTTO.

Hereford-ſtreet, Sept. 6, 1800.

(No. 23.)

Note

Lord Grenville preſents his compliments to M. Otto, and ſends him herewith the Official anſwer to his laſt communication, on the ſubject of an armiſtice, together with the counter project therein referred to.

He requeſts M. Otto to accept the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

Downing ſtreet, Sept, 7, 1800.

(No. 24.)

Note.

The underſigned has had the honor to lay before the king the official anſwer of the French government which he received from M. Otto on the 4th inſtant, and alſo the project of an armiſtice, communicated on the ſame day.

The ſpirit of that anſwer is unhappily but little conſonant with thoſe appearances of a conciliatory diſpoſition which had before been manifeſted. If it be really practicable in the preſent moment to reſtore permanent tranquility to Europe, this object muſt be effected by very different means than thoſe of ſuch a controverſy as that paper is calculated to produce.

Some reply is, however, indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the aſſertions there advanced, which, if now paſſed over, might hereafter be conſidered as admitted.

The article which an Auſtrian officer, charged with no ſuch commiſſion, was perſuaded to ſign at Paris, do indeed appear to his majeſty little calculated to terminate the calamities of Europe.

But whatever be the tendency of the conditions which the French government has there ſpecified, there can be no pretence for repreſenting them as preliminaries concluded by Auſtria, or annulled by the intervention of his majeſty.

The engagements by which the courts of London and Vienna have agreed not to treat except in concert with each other, were concluded before there was any queſtion of thoſe pretended preliminaries of peace. And the firſt intimations which his majeſty received of their ſignatures, were accompanied by the expreſs declaration of his ally, that they were wholy unauthoriſed, and muſt be conſidered as abſolutely null.

The French government could indeed expect no other determination to be taken by his Imperial majeſty. The want of all powers or inſtructions for ſuch a treaty, on the part of the Auſtrian officer, was at the time diſtinctly notified by him to thoſe who treated with him and is declared even on the very face of the paper which he ſigned.

With reſpect therefore to the ſuppoſed demand of his majeſty to be admitted to thoſe negociations, nothing more is neceſſary to be ſaid. The note delivered to M. De Thugut, by lord Minto, ſufficiently explains the part which his majeſty is really diſpoſed to take in any negociation which may be regularly ſet on foot for a general peace.

The king has always been perſuaded that the reſult of ſuch a negociation can alone effectually re-eſtabliſh the tranquility of Europe.

Experience has confirmed this opinion, and it is only from the conviction of its truth that his majeſty has now been induced to wave his objection to the firſt propoſal of a naval armiſtice, and to enter into the diſcuſſion of the conditions on which it may be eſtabliſhed,

His majeſty judging from the experience of many former negociations, conſiders ſuch an armiſtice as in no degree likely either to expedite or facilitate an arrangement of the direct intereſts of Great-Britain and France.

He views it in no other light than as a temporary advantage which it is propoſed to him to yield to his enemy, in order to prevent the renewal of continental hoſtilities, and thereby to contribute to the concluſion of a general peace.

And on this ground notwithſtanding the many diſadvantages which he is ſenſible muſt reſult to the country, from ſuch a meaſure, he is reſolved to give to his allies and to Europe this new pledge of the ſentiments by which he is actuated, provided that his enemies are diſpoſed to regulate the conditions of ſuch an armiſtice, as far as the nature of the caſe will allow, in conformity to the obvious and eſtabliſhed principle of ſuch arrangements.

The principle is, that the reſpective poſition of the two parties ſhall remain during the continuence of the armiſtice, ſuch as it was at its commencement; and that neither of them ſhould by its operation acquire freſh advantages or new means of annoying the enemy; ſuch as he could not otherwiſe obtain. The difficulty of doing this with the ſame preciſion in the caſe of naval operations, as by land, has already been averted to in a former note; and it conſtitutes a leading objection to the meaſure itſelf.

But the French projet inſtead of attempting to remove or leſſen theſe difficulties, departs at once, and in every article from the principle itſelf, although expreſsly recognized and ſtudiouſly maintained in the continental armiſtice, which is here reverted to as the foundation and model of this tranſaction,

It is propoſed, in effect that the blockade of the naval ports and arſenals of the king's enemies ſhould be raiſed that they ſhould be enabled to remove their fleets to any other ſtations, and to divide or collect their forces as they may judge moſt advantageous to their future plans; the importation both of proviſions and of naval and military ſtores is to be wholly unreſtrained. Even Malta and the ports of Egypt, though expreſsly ſtated to be now blockaded, are to be freely victualled, and for an unlimited period, in direct contradiction to the ſtipulations of the German armiſtice reſpecting Ulm and Ingolſtadt to which places it is nevertheleſs profeſſed to aſſimilate them; and this government is expected to bind itſelf towards the allies of France even before any reciprocal engagement can be received from them; while, at the ſame time, all mention of the king's allies is, on the other hand totally omitted.

To a propoſal ſo manifeſtly repugnant to juſtice and equality; and ſo injurious not only to his majeſty's intereſts, but alſo to thoſe of his allies, it cannot be expected that any motive ſhould induce the king to accede.

The counter-projet which the underſigned has the honor to tranſmit to M. Otto contains regulations in this reſpect more nearly correſponding with that principle of equality on which alone his majeſty can conſent to treat.

Even thoſe articles are, in many important points, and particularly in what relates to the actual ſtations of his majeſty's ſquadrons, very far ſhort of what his majeſty might juſtly demand from a reference to the general principle above ſtated, from analogy to the conditions of the continental armiſtice, or from the relative ſituation of naval force; and a confidence is repoſed in the good faith of his enemies, which, altho' it can never be claimed in tranſactions between belligerent powers, his majeſty is nevertheleſs willing to hope he ſhall not find to have been miſplaced on the preſent occaſion.

If M Otto is empowered to accede to theſe ſtipulations, a proper perſon will immediately be authoriſed to ſign them on his majeſty's part; if not, he is requeſted to tranſmit them, without delay, to his government.

Signed, GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 7, 1800.

(To be continued)

Advertiſement.

I LOST out of my pocket a few days ago, a BOND aſſigned to me, which was given by my father to Major William Duval, dated ſometime in May, 1798 for £328 6 6 payable May 1799—As it can be of no ſervice to any one but myſelf, I will thank any perſon who may have found it to deliver it to me or in my abſence to Mr Samuel Greenhow—If required, reaſonable compenſation ſhall be made

Benjamin Lewis.

Richmond, January 6, 1801.

Quills,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer.

SIR,

As the conſequences of ſelling too low may be as bad as purchaſing too high, I muſt beg the favor of you to inſert the following ſtatement in anſwer to one ſigned "Caution," on the ſubject of flour ſhipments to England. I will not aſſert that it was his intention to make an erroneous ſtatement to anſwer ſome private end, I only ſay that it is one, and as ſuch ought to be contradicted.

I will like him ſuppoſe the firſt coſt of a barrel of flour to be	dols.	12 00
The ſhipping charges are no more than		8
Freight, the higheſt		3
Inſurance, 5 per cent.		0 81
		15 69
Suppoſe it to bring only 75s. ſterl.		
Commiſſion 2 1-2 per ct.		
&c. ſay	2 do.	
	73s. is	16 21
According to his ſtatement, it muſt bring		83 3d

Sterling to pay coſts and charges.

AN OLD SHIPPER.

Dec. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

The ſhip Neptune, Dandelot, has arrived at the Point, a cartel from Bordeaux, which place ſhe left the 2d, and the river the 20th of November. She brings Paris Gazettes to the 16th of November, from which we ſhall extract for our next. Captain Dandelot, who came up to town this morning, informs that the utmoſt tranquility prevails in the interior of France, and that the Congreſs at Luneville were proceeding in the diſcuſſion of the objects of their miſſion. The people of France evince an ardent deſire for peace with the United States.

There are a number of paſſengers on board, one of whom is General IRA ALLEN, of Vermont.

January 3.

Extracts from Bordeaux, Nov. 3d, by the ſhip Neptune.

"There is no proſpect of a peace with Auſtria."

"Nov. 20.

"The Ports will be ſoon opened, in conſequence of the Convention with your country. A profound tranquility reigns here reſpecting politics, and a general anxiety is expreſſed for peace, which is much wanted. I think your Government cannot reaſonably reject the Treaty"

BALTIMORE, January 3.

The ſchooner Ann Pennock, belonging to this port, was captured on her paſſage to Port Republican, by the Britiſh ſhip of war Lilly, and ſent to Bermuda, where veſſel and cargo are libelled, for having Heſſian linen on board.

LEXINGTON (Ken.) December 6.

Wedneſday laſt the electors of preſident and vice-preſident, aſſembled at Frankfort, and gave an unanimous vote for Jefferſon and Burr.

ALEXANDRIA, January 6.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a veſſel, now in Jamaica, to a reſpectable houſe in Baltimore, dated November 4.

Since the Engliſh have taken poſſeſſion of Curracoa, they have committed ſad depredations on the Americans. Letters which I hope you have received, inform you of the particulars of your veſſel. Ten leagues to windward of Curracoa, I was captured by a tender belonging to the Britiſh frigate Decade, on the tenth of laſt month, and without examining my papers, was immediately taken into Curracoa, where they took out the greater part of the cargo, and examined it; after which they put it below, in a very abuſive manner, and ordered the ſchooner to Jamaica for trial. On her paſſage they tore and wrecked her ſadly—They will not now ſo much as ſuffer me to take any care of her, and think myſelf happy if they will ſuffer me to remain on board. On the 20th the ſchooner arrived at Jamaica, and they immediately commenced diſcharging her cargo. As ſoon as I got on ſhore I proteſted, and have done every thing neceſſary in my power, which I hope will prove ſatisfactory.

Yours &c.

P S. The ſchooner Hannah, of Baltimore, was alſo captured by the Engliſh, and before they ſent her into port, they put men on board and ſent her a privateering—After doing her conſiderable damage, ſhe was ſent to Jamaica for trial where ſhe was cleared.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale at this Printing Office,

An Oration:

On the extent and power

Of public deluſion.

Delivered in Newhaven, on the evening preceding the Public commencement, September 1800.

BY ABRAHAM BISHOP.

December 25.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, January 13, 1801.

PRICES CURRENT.

Country Produce.

Tobacco, Old,	33*ſ per cwt coſts.*	
Ditto, New,	27*ſ ditto ditto.*	
Flour, Superfine,	60*ſ per bbl. ditto.*	
Ditto, Fine	57*ſ ditto ditto.*	
Wheat,	9*ſ* to 9*ſ*6 *per buſ. ditto.*	
Indian corn,	18*ſ per bbl. ditto.*	

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

Friday, January 2, 1801.

Mr Venable reported from the committee for Courts of Juſtice, that the committee had, according to order, had under their conſideration a letter from the Governor with its incloſure, relative to the preſervation of the ancient records of this commonwealth, to the ſaid committee referred, and had come to the following reſolutions thereupon.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the preſervation of the ancient records of this country, is an object which highly merits the attention of the legiſlature, ſince on them the rights of property, the intereſts of ſociety, and the means of hiſtorical information, eſſentially depend.

Reſolved therefore, That an edition of all the laws ever paſſed by the legiſlature of this country, prior to the year 1782, which can now be found, be printed at the public expenſe—that the Governor and George Wythe, Eſq. be requeſted to ſuperintend the collection and printing thereof; and that they be authoriſed to employ a proper perſon or perſons to aid in the completion of the work.

And the ſaid reſolutions being twice read, were, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe

Ordered, That a bill be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolutions, and that the committee for Courts of Juſtice do prepare and bring in the ſame.

The following ACTS have paſſed both Houſes of the General Aſſembly.

1. An act intituled an act to amend an act intituled an act for appointing electors to chooſe a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

2. To amend the act for incorporating the truſtees of the Leesburg Academy in the county of Loudoun.

3. To amend an act intituled an act to reduce into one, the ſeveral acts concerning mills, mill-dams, and other obſtructions of water courſes.

4. To authoriſe the commiſſioners of the revenue to re-aſſeſs lands in certain caſes.

5. For eſtabliſhing the town of Fairfield in the county of Rockbridge

6. To prevent obſtructions to the navigation of the Little Kanawha.

7. To eſtabliſh an inſpection of flour at Mead Anderſon's mill, in the county of Halifax.

8. To increaſe the ſalary of the inſpectors of tobacco at Dixon's warehouſe.

9. For increaſing the power of the truſtees of the town of Franklin, in the county of Pendleton.

10. To eſtabliſh an inſpection of tobacco on the lands of John Brooks in the county of Campbell.

11. To amend the act to authoriſe the opening a turn-pike road over the ſouth mountain.

12. To direct the expenſe of notices on forfeited forth-coming bonds, taken by virtue of executions iſſued from the county and corporation courts, to be taxed in the bill of coſts.

13. To incorporate the truſtees of Jefferſon College in the county of Amelia.

14. Concerning the town of Watſon in the county of Hampſhire.

15. To eſtabliſh an inſpection of flour on the lands of Thomas M. Randolph, in the county of Albemarle.

16. For adding part of the county of Kanawha to the county of Wood.

17. To authoriſe Robert Watkins to build a toll-bridge over Appomattox river.

18. Concerning the town of Lexington in the county of Rockbridge.

19. To incorporate a company for eſtabliſhing a turn-pike road from the mouth of Savage river on Potowmac, to the neareſt weſtern navigation.

20. To eſtabliſh an academy on the Glebe lands of Martin's Brandon pariſh in the county of Prince George.

21. For erecting warehouſes on the James river and Appomattox canals.

A Reſolution requeſting the Governor to correſpond with the Preſident of the United States, on the ſubject of purchaſing lands without the limits of this State, whither perſons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of ſociety may be removed.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated November 9th, to one of the firſt Mercantile houſes in Philadelphia

"The plague continues at Cadiz, Seville, St. Lucar, and Malaga, and is getting faſt into the interior of Spain."

The ſecond Wedneſday, which is the 11th day of February, is the day appointed by Law for counting and declaring the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

Stock

OF THE UNITED STATES.

I will give the higheſt current price for *NAVY LOAN, SIX PER CENT. & DEFERRED* STOCK of the UNITED STATES

A. DUNSCOMB.

Richmond, Jan. 12, 1801

To be Hired

A good COOK.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 12, 1801. 3t

Juſt Received,

And for Sale at this Printing Office,

TWO LETTERS

OF

JOEL BARLOW;

THE FIRST

To his Fellow-Citizens of the United States.

THE SECOND

To GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ALSO

A LETTER

TO

GENERAL HAMILTON,

Occaſioned by his LETTER to

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

By a FEDERALIST.

Attributed to NOAH WEBSTER.

January 12, 1801.

John Spencer,

Oppoſite Bowler's Tavern,

HAS FOR SALE,

1 puncheon of fine flavored 3d proof Jamaica Spirits

2 crates well aſſorted Earthen Ware

2 kegs of Raiſins,

7 boxes of Capers, and

A caſe of mens' fine Hats,

Which he will ſell low for approved notes at 60 days. — Alſo, a variety of ARTICLES in the DRY GOOD LINE, which he will ſell at reduced prices.

Richmond, January 8th, 1801.

Imported

And for Sale by the ſubſcriber, at the County Wharf,

A general aſſortment of Cologne

Mill-Stones,

From Amſterdam, with Hand Mill-Stones, and German Steel, by

Jeſſe Hollingsworth.

Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1800 151§

I WILL SELL

The Tenement

On which I reſide; there is an acre of ground attached to it, and it is a moſt deſirable reſidence for a private family—amongſt other conveniences there is in the yard a well of as good water as any in the city of Richmond. I will alſo ſell a very valuable unimproved half acre LOT, oppoſite the late Dr. Leiper's—its central ſituation, fronting two ſtreets, and having the advantage of a twenty foot alley, leading into the market ſtreet, renders it an object to thoſe who have funds to build.

James Rind.

December 31, 1800.

3

Stevensburg Academy.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Essex Academy on December 18th, 1800 James Ogilvie was unanimously elected Professor of that seminary.

By order of the Trustees,

W. C. Williams, Sec'ry.

The subscriber will remove to Stevensburg on the 15th of January, 1801, when he will be ready to receive pupils and prepared to prosecute the course of instruction delineated in the advertisement respecting the Essex Academy: Suitable accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured at Stevensburg, or in its immediate vicinity—the charge for board and washing will be 25l. per annum, every boarder finding his own bed and bedding.

J. Ogilvie.

P. S. Many circumstances concurred to induce the subscriber to become a candidate for the Professorship at Stevensburg: The conjunction of two instructors in Tappahannock, where one was fully competent to teach as many pupils as were likely to assemble, obviously tended to circumscribe the sphere of their professional usefulness and abridge their individual emoluments, not to add that the contiguity of two schools composed of boys of different ages, was productive of many petty inconveniences. His removal to Stevensburg, whilst it presents to the subscriber a situation more auspicious to the success of his exertions, will enable his amiable and accomplished friend Thomas Ritchie, to display his distinguished talents in an ampler theatre, and exert them with more unfettered energy.

J. Ogilvie.

Richmond, December 26, 1800.

School at Tappahannock.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the removal of James Ogilvie to Stevensburg, has devolved the exclusive direction of the School at Tappahannock upon the subscriber. The want of a more competent instructor has determined him to extend the sphere of his instructions to more general science and more advanced classes. He will be prepared to teach Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Grammar, the Belle Lettres, some branches of natural Philosophy, and Political Economy. His terms will be 30 Dollars per annum, to be paid Quarterly, and the first Quarter in advance. The school will meet on the 20th of January.

The profession of an Instructor has been too long neglected, & dishonored; The radical profession of society, the profession which can alone awaken and nationalize the energies of reason, which alone can transfuse into the minds of the rising generation the principles of science, and the sentiments of Justice, and organise public opinion upon the foundations of immutable truth, has encountered in America the same prejudices which scholastic institutions, and oligarchical distinctions have attached to it in Europe.

It is not to be expected that these prejudices shall vanquish until men shall more clearly see their absurdity—until the advantages of this profession shall be more clearly exhibited—until a more liberal system of Instruction shall be introduced into the Schools. This conviction has induced the Subscriber to devote all the Energies of his mind to his present profession. He conscientiously believes he can aid in the developement of a more liberal system. Nothing could so much gratify his vanity or his Philanthrophy, as the advancement of his purpose. Nothing can so much animate his Effort, as the prospect of success!

To such as may doubt his Qualifications for the arduous office, which he has undertaken to discharge, a sufficient apology has been already offered. Had any one been equally willing and more competent to discharge this office, to him would he have willingly relinquished its Responsibility. Thus bound by duty, he should conceive himself unworthy of his office if he had not already anticipated all its difficulties: But thus bound, he should conceive himself still more unworthy of it if he had not prepared to meet them with Intrepidity and Zeal.

Thomas Ritchie.

December 15, 1800.

WANTED *in the Parishes of Drisdale and St. Stephen, a Minister of the Episcopal Church.—There is a good Glebe belonging to said Parishes, containing 525 acres, in good order for cropping, and thirty bushels of wheat sown. A pretty good subscription can be obtained.*

James Upshaw.
Wm. Lyne.
Edw'd Hill.

December 24, 1800. (T3w)

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Charlotte county, a SORREL HORSE, four feet seven inches high, with a small boil on—he has a hanging mane and switch tail, and is seven years old—Posted and appraised to fifty dollars.

Elijah Clarke.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office, Richmond,
Price 75 Cents,
A COLLECTION
OF
Plays and Poems,
BY THE LATE
COL. ROBERT MUNFORD,
Of Mecklenburg County, in the State of Virginia.

Jan. 1, 1801.

Just Received,
And for sale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters, &c. calculated to inspire in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

Domestic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since first discovered by Dr. Church, it has restored to Health many Thousands of the most Emaciated Objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive that were ever known to exist, in Europe, America and the West-Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the Faculty consulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,	Sore Throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed Phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of Blood,
Tightness of the chest	Soreness of the breast
Whooping Cough,	and Stomach, &c
	&c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all Disorders of the Breasts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of One Thousand Attested Cases of Cure, may be seen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the most Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleasantness, Safety, Expedition, Ease and Certainty, is infinitely superior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disagreeable disorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thousands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, see the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greatest safety, on the most delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tenderest Infants.

The Proprietor is so certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any person on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Disorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weaknesses, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Disorders, Inward Weaknesses, Indigestion, Obstinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiscretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other sympton of extreme debility, which are the consequences of a dissipated life—Excess of Pleasure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Use of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diseases incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Restorative Balsam

Is recommended as a Medicine of specific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and speedy and permanent cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many thousands of both sexes have been restored from the brink of the grave.

This Balsam is particularly adapted to weak Female Constitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a Tervine, not only to the weak stomach, but to the whole nervous system; corrects a vitiated appetite and digestion in the first passages, and assists wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the most obstinate seminal gleets in men, & corresponding weaknesses in women; and hence it will contribute more safely, surely and honourably towards conjugal happiness, than any of those irritating, diabetical compositions which are so shamefully administered to the unwary.

It is earnestly recommended to those ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weaknesses and infirmities; in which case it is highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Those, who in advanced life, feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils, will by the use of this, find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

For whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earliest part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a few doses of this Medicine will afford immediate assurance of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system, and organs of digestion, and by renovating the whole constitution.

To the young it will afford lasting health, strength and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will assuredly furnish great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the system; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and serenely protract the close of life beyond its narrow span, this Restorative is capable of effecting that grand deideratum.

Constitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative.

Old coughs, soon relieved, and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, will here long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid become rich and balmic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to see accounts of some of the remarkable cases and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the disorders for which it was invented; he has therefore selected a few of such cases as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are published and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is sold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulsions,	Hysteric,
Epileptic, or	Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are absolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no instance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perseverance) the most dreadful Fits ever known. One case of Cure is subjoined out of a considerable number, as proof of its Efficacy attested before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, do make oath, That I was grievously afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in so violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me dashing myself to pieces. They would generally fasten me five, six, and often seven hours; in consequence of which my constitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who prescribed his Antispasmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the most dreadful Fits, and restored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and saith, that it is now two years since he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Mansion-House, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Destroying Worms in Children and Grown Persons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be administered to children of all ages, and to grown persons with the greatest safety; are singularly efficacious for Gross Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Measles and Fevers; also as a Physic in the spring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and sold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Dispensary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

The Celebrated Eye-Salve,

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For several years universally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunnels, Dryness, Blights, Itchings and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakness, or from accidents, such as Blows, Dust, Lime, or any thing else being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakness of Sight, in Defluxion of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Measles, and Fevers: It is singularly efficacious in destroying of all Watery and Gross Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In short, there is no disease to which the Eye is subject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greatest danger of losing their sight. A considerable number of cases may be seen at the place of sale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,
FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The most efficacious remedy ever discovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the most violent cases; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with safety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents.

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Consumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED

The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is universally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the most pleasant, wholesome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful restorative ever adopted, for persons of all ages, but particularly those of the above description; as it will infallibly strengthen, and eventually repair a bad constitution.

It is taken for breakfast instead of foreign tea, and as our first aliment in the morning is designed to recruit the waste of the body from the night's insensible perspiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to such purposes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the substance of the solids—This substitute is professionally approved as a salutary and nourishing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is singularly efficacious in all cases of inward weakness, trembling or shaking of the hands, loss of appetite, (particularly in the morning,) depression of spirits, windy complaints.——It speedily relieves the head and stomach in gouty or rheumatic cases; and in cases of weak digestion, but particularly after making too free with the constitution, by an immoderate use of wine, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily suited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by some of the first families in the United States and in the West Indies, for its nourishing and invigorating properties; and in bilious cases, where the appetite has failed, it is a sovereign remedy.

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York,

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaister.

This Plaister (the invention of a German Physician, who administered it in Germany with the greatest success) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a short time.

Prepared and sold by Dr Church, at his Dispensary, Washington Street, New York.

Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun-Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and speedily cured, by the application of

The Genuine Vegetable Lotion.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,
DR. JAMES CHURCH,
At his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York.

The Proprietor, from having administered it several years, with the greatest success in England, is confident it is unrivalled by any Lotion or Colmetic whatever. It speedily removes all kinds of Eruptions, Freckles and Sun-Burns, and leaves a Clear Smooth Skin. He therefore recommends it to every person so afflicted, as an Efficacious and Infallible Cure.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Dispensary, New-York: & sold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. printer Richmond Virginia.*

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 14th day of November, 1800.

John Purnall, pltf.
VERSUS
Thos. Crutcher, John Sanders & Margaret his wife, William Sneed, John Sneed, Landon Sneed, Archilles Sneed Sarah Sneed and Elizabeth Sneed, children & representatives of Mary Sneed, dec formerly Mary Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, and Leabert Crutcher, sons and representatives of William Crutcher, deceased; Coleman Crutcher, William Crutcher, Robert Crutcher, Charles Fouthee and Lucy his wife, John Fouthee and Sarah his wife, Benjamin Ficklin and Susanna his wife, and Elizabeth Sneed, legal representatives and heirs of Hugh Crutcher, deceased, and Henry Crutcher, which said defendants are the lawful representatives and heirs of Leonard Crutcher, dec. defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, except Henry Crutcher, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
BOLLING BRANCH, D. C. B. C

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away last evening, a girl, by the name of

MOLLY;

She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle size, very fond of smoaking, when spoken to has a smiling look—her clothing she will change often I suppose, as she has some variety, and will procure free papers if she should leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raised in the estate of the rev. Price Davies, dec, of Newkent county, and sold to mr John Piemont, who sold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home, and reasonable charges if brought a distance, in addition.

W. Munson.

Manchester, Dec. 9, 1800. (tf)

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,
[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]
THE COLUMBIAN
Spelling & Reading
BOOK:
OR
AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

To be Sold or Rented,

A tract of Land,

Containing 800 acres by an old survey in the county of Charles City, late the property of col. O. Byrd, deceased. This tract, which is known by the name of Rivenanna, lies on James river, at the distance of only twenty-five miles from Petersburg, and thirty from Richmond. There is a good dwelling house on the land situated near the river, and commanding a beautiful prospect; a Mill capable of grinding for a few families, an Orchard of thriving apple trees, and a valuable Fishery

The greatest part of this tract is wood land, and the cleared ground is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat, a good crop of which is now growing. The terms of sale may be known on application to Mr. William Munford, of the county of Mecklenburg, or to the subscriber.

ANNA BYRD, *Administratrix*
With the Will annexed of
OTWAY BYRD, deceased.

November 21st, 1800. tf

TO BE SOLD,
For Ready Money,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from David Ross, Esq. all that well known and valuable Estate, in the county of Montgomery called

Fort-Lewis,

Containing about 2,800 *acres.*

Also, a highly valuable

Plantation and Estate,
At Goochland Courthouse,

Including the courthouse, tavern and buildings, said to contain about 1500 acres

The many advantages of these two desirable tracts are so well known as to make a description of them unnecessary.

They will positively be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, on Monday the 13th of January, 1801.

WILLIAM HAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM } *Comm'rs.*

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1800. tds

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.
And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond,

THE VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by
ISAAC BRIGGS.
Adapted to the Latitude o Richmond, Virginia

September 18, 1800.

PRIVATE
Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. GORLIER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Miniature Painting

The Public are respectfully informed, that

STRIKING LIKENESSES

Finished in a style of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter, at mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

Richmond, November 15, 1800.

Wanted,

At the Nail Manufactory,
A *few White, Mulatto or Black*
BOYS,

From the age of ten to fifteen years, as Apprentices to said business.

Where may be had all kinds of

NAILS,
BRADS,
SHIP SPIKES, or
SHEATHING, &c. &c

On the shortest notice and in the best manner.

JAMES PAUL.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1800. 6w

For Sale, or to be Rented,

The noted Tavern,

ON the main street, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for seven years past, by Mr Zachariah Brooks, who from his attention, and the situation of the place, has made an easy fortune. To enumerate or say any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public business, I forbear, as the place when viewed will speak for itself.

Any additional improvements that may be thought necessary or required by the person who rents it, shall be done immediately, and possession given the first day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith.

Chesterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800. tf